THE GREAT DEBATES TO BE CELEBRATED

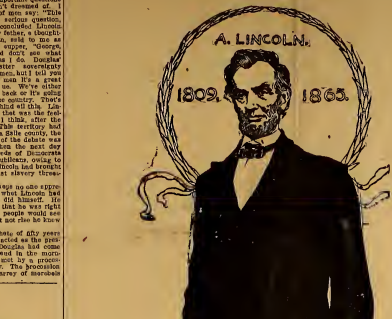
CONSTITUTED A STRUGGLE BETWEEN GIANTS.

THEY COVERED THE STATE

Beginning at Ottawa on August 21, 1858 and Ending at Alton on October the Fifteenth.

Today Ottawa is celebrating the semi-centennial by a week lasting out the great series of debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held during the year 1858 when they were the candidates of their respective parties for the United States senatorship. Some of the places where they talked—such as Jonesboro and Charleston—are nowise familiar to the present generation.

But all of them were important points in the congressional districts as then constituted, and they covered the state.



HON. W. H. W. CUSHMAN
Who Delivered Address of Welcome to Douglas on Day of Debate.

The first took place at Ottawa, on August 21, the second at Freeport, near the Wisconsin boundary, on August 27. The third was in the extreme southern part of the state, at Jonesboro, on September 15. Three days later they met one hundred and fifty miles northeast of Jonesboro, at Charleston. The 27th, sixth and seventh debates were held at Galesburg, October 7; Quincy, October 13; and Alton, October 15.

In between times both contestants spoke every day. It was a strenuous campaign as reluctant commendation was very meager compared to what it today.

Of these debates among other things Mr. Thalian says in his book of Lincoln:

"They were estimated to be from one thousand to fifteen thousand; very, some six thousand at Alton. One could to fifteen thousand to hear them in Charleston, some twenty at Quincy. Many of those at Alton came the night before. It was a day of 'last hurrah, boys' in the county, of Ottawa, 'until the wee sma' hours' shakes and the houses were crowded, and there were an accommodate both. In the campaign opened up about seven, and changed a whatever it was most convenient. They went one to the other on the bottom of the stands, and that night the campaigners agreed upon the relief for a mile, made it look as if an army was encamped there.

"Ottawa also was amazed at the place of debate the scene was one of the greatest beauty and confusion. On the corners of the squares, and scattered about the outskirts of the crowd, were tables of every description, whisky barrels and stone crocks, water melons and lemonade; stump orators and every description piled their trades, and the brass bands of all the four corners which attractive miles tooted and sounded their choicest airs. Half Chicago, half Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

"During the hours of the speeches the two men seemed well suited. 'I can recall only one fact of the debates,' says Mrs. William Crotty, of Geneva, Ill., 'that I felt so sorry for Lincoln while Douglas was speaking, and also to my mind he (Lincoln) was far the better of the two when Lincoln replied.'

"The excitement to which it was an intellectual treat, for the lovers of debate, and the Little Giant had reason enough to shout. It was after words, as the debates were talked over by auditors as they thronged at the country store or were grouped on the fence in the evening, or when they were read in the generous reports which the newspapers of Illinois and even of other states gave, that the thoroughness of Lincoln's statement was understood. Even the first debate at Ottawa had a surprising effect. 'I tell you,' says Mr. George Beatty, of Ottawa, 'that debate set people thinking on these important questions in a way they hadn't dreamed of. I heard any number of men say: "This thing is an awfully serious question, and I have about concluded Lincoln has got it right." My father, a thoughtful, God-fearing man, said to me as we went home to supper, "George, you are young, and don't see what this thing means, as I do. Douglas's speeches of yesterday conveniently please you younger men, but I tell you that this question is not a free question that fixes us. We're either going to have a slavery or a free state to spread or not spread, and this Lincoln is going to get behind it. This Lincoln is right," and that was the feeling that prevailed, I think, after the debate was over. The territory had been Democratic; La Salle county, the coming of the day of the debate was Democratic; but when the next day came it was Republican. Hundreds of Democrats had been made Republicans, owing to the light in which Lincoln had brought forward the fact that slavery threatened the union.

"At that date perhaps no one appreciated the value of what Lincoln had done so well as he did himself. He was absolutely sure that he was right and that in the end people would see it. Though he might not live he knew his cause would."

At the Ottawa debate, fifty years ago last Tuesday, Douglas had come to meet Pure overland in the morning. He had been met by a procession west of the city. The procession was headed by an army of marshals consisting of B. T. Phelps, Levi Manson, C. H. Hathaway, J. E. Bullock, Julius Avery, Peter Don Dory, Turney Ulrich, and Thomas Turney. English alone is living, being still actively engaged as a real estate agent and auctioneer at Springfield.

Douglas was a guest at the Geiger house—which occupied the site of the present block of Fisher, Myers & Co. Here an address of welcome was made by Hon. W. H. W. Cushman.

Lincoln came in from Morris and was entertained by Lyman J. G. Glover at his home on Columbus street. The house is now occupied by Dr. T. W. Burrows.

After the debate both men were literally carried to their temporary places of abode by their enthusiastic admirers. What Ottawa was like in those days is well shown by the picture of a portion of La Salle street which is presented herewith. The principal debate took place at the second series of debates should be literally celebrated at every point where those two mighty men met in a contest that was to change and shape the destiny of a nation. Very truthfully, the editor of the Citizen of the Chicago say in its editorial columns:

"Between August 21 at Ottawa and October 15 at Alton the Illinois Historical society will hold celebrations at the seven places where the two champions of the Democratic forces met. There will be the songs of the times and the old-fashioned stump speeches, and there will be reunions of citizens around the debaters half a century ago. There will be many such celebrations in the autumn when he served with marked ability in the state senate. It was the second big debate in the series between the leaders of the nation's capital. He was the presidential candidate of the democratic support of a great party. He counsel and inspired a nation to supreme its integrity and its life when armies of force threatened it. Then he died. The young men present at today's celebration may think that they are a strenuous race. But let them remember that Stephen A. Douglas did all these things between his twenty-first and his forty-eighth birthday.

"Douglas' rapid rise in power and influence and his brilliant success were the natural results of great intellectual force and the rare stuffs of oratory and personal manner, and unity to the development of party organization and machinery. For Douglas used with consummate skill all the arts of the politician to accomplish his unselfless projects. But he was not merely a politician. He could and did think nationally and viewed national problems with a statesman's eye. In the history of his Kansas-Nebraska doctrine, the great rock upon which he split and which proved both his rule and that of his party also, is no evidence that he had any other object than that of benefiting his country. He thought to find in this formula of Stephen A. Douglas' motives: Unfortunately, as Prof. Allen Johnson, his latest and most satisfactory biographer says: "Douglas was so constituted temperamentally that he could not confront the [illegible] bleakish fairly and squarely.

This want of sensitiveness to the force of convictions stirring the minds of men is the most conspicuous and regrettable aspect of his state craft. Personally Douglas had a high sense of honor and duty; in private affairs he was scrupulously honest; and if at times he was stingy in public affairs he was generous to a fault. He was quite as much fairness in these contemporary politicians who boasted of the integrity of their motives. He preferred to be feared; he meant to deal justly by all men. Even so, he failed to understand the moral issues which hinged on the unutterable. For the conservative in politics and philanthropy he had only contempt. The propulsive force of an idea in his own mind depended upon its appeal to his practical judgment. His was the philosophy of the utilitarian. Results that were appreciatively just and fair called forth his admiration. He was not disposed to look beyond immediate advantage to future gain.

Douglas, too late, came to see that the crowning act of his career was denied, but a bald expedient, not an internal principle, which instead of "irrepressible conflict" secures the real argument which was renewed with incredible violence and swept him on to his own political ruin and the nation to the awful calamity of civil war.

This is summed up the career of a man who gave to Illinois some of its greatest and truest glory.

INTO TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

Stephen A. Douglas Crowded a Century of Achievement.

When he was barely twenty-one years of age a young man came from the bleak hills of New England to the luxuriant prairies of Illinois. He had six dollars. His first job was clerking at an auction. He taught school. He studied law. He was admitted to the bar. He became a fine lawyer. He served in the office of state's attorney. He was elected as a circuit judge. He served in the state legislature of his adopted state. He was promoted to the lower house of congress where he served with marked ability. He was then elected to the upper house of congress where he served with marked ability. He became a great orator. He became a statesman of the highest order. He was the presidential candidate of the democratic party. He counseled and inspired a nation to supreme its integrity and its life when armies of force threatened it. Then he died. The young men present at today's celebration may think that they are a strenuous race. But let them remember that Stephen A. Douglas did all these things between his twenty-first and his forty-eighth birthday.

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THE LITTLE GIANT HOLDS HIGH PLACE

IN THE HEARTS OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE WHO REMEMBER.

THE BRILLIANT DOUGLAS

Was Orator, Statesman, Politician, but Through It All and Over It Was a Sterling Patriot.

In the great series of debates Stephen A. Douglas "took a back seat." He won the United States senatorship, but he lost the opportunity of ever becoming president of these United States.

He was an orator of power and magnetism; he was a statesman; but above all things else he was a patriot. He proved it grandly in the opening days of the great Civil war.

On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand soldiers. While he was considering the subject, Douglas called and expressed his approval, regretting only that it was not for two hundred thousand, and on the 19th of April Douglas wrote this dictated and placed it in the hands of the Associated Press to be sent throughout the country:

"April 18, 1861, Senator Douglas called on the president, and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The conclusions of it was, on the part of Douglas, that the time for debate is literally passed; the administration in all its political issues, he was prepared to fully sustain the president in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, sustain the government, and defend the federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The capital was in danger and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men and money. He spoke in this dispatch, but he started for the Northern states everywhere, by his public speeches and conversation, seeing to it that the people of the north responded to the call of the president. On the 3d of April in Columbus, Ohio, in a speech to an immense audience, he said that the chairman of a committee of arrangements had been instructed to tender the command of all forces in Virginia to General Scott. The reply of the general, said Douglas, was that, 'I have spent most of my country for fifty years, and to-day so am I willing to spend the last dollar and the last man, if necessary, to defend the capital, and to save the Union.' Douglas made a speech at Wheeling, Virginia, on the 31st of April, and another at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d of April. On the 3d of April he was in Columbus, Ohio, where he said that the chairman of a committee of arrangements had been instructed to tender the command of all forces in Virginia to General Scott. The reply of the general, said Douglas, was that, 'I have spent most of my country for fifty years, and to-day so am I willing to spend the last dollar and the last man, if necessary, to defend the capital, and to save the Union.' Douglas made a speech at Wheeling, Virginia, on the 31st of April,

LINCOLN, THE MAN, BY JOHN F. NASH

SOME INTERESTING PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

SOME STRONG SIDE LIGHTS

On the Greatest Character of the State—Formed Portion of the Finest Tribute to Lincoln.

Many gifted men have honored themselves by attempting to put into written or printed words something that would add to the fame of Abraham Lincoln. But ever the ideals of the people have kept in advance of them. Many eloquent tributes have been paid to him by able men. Here in Ottawa he met and more than held his own with one of the ablest men

HON. JOHN F. NASH

that nation ever produced. It was therefore fitting that here in Ottawa an Ottawa man should pay him a tribute that ranks with the very best of them.

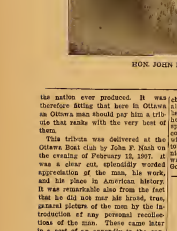
This tribute was delivered at the Ottawa Boat club by John F. Nash on the evening of February 12, 1907. It was a clear cut, splendidly worded appreciation of the man, his work and his place in American history. It was remarkable also from the fact that he did not rear his broad, true, general picture of the man by the introduction of any personal recollections of the man. These came later in a sort of an appendix to the general lecture. They are so important, however, that we here reproduce these personal reminiscences.

I was never an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln; do not know that he ever addressed one word of conversation to me. I do not know that he ever recognized me, except in usual salutation when we met him. He was a distinguished man, and I was hardly an atom in politics. He was one of those who stood around me, and I was unknown, warrantied, to hear him talk or tell his inimitable stories, and it is for that reason only I claim to have an acquaintance.

I first saw Lincoln in 1846. He was then a candidate for congress in the Sangamon district. He came up to Hennepin to make a speech. Just a little before that, his opponent, Peter Cartwright, made a speech. I was a boy and never had heard a speech, so was exceedingly anxious to hear Peter Cartwright. I was teaching school, and applied to the board of directors for permission to dismiss school for the purpose of hearing the speech. Two of the directors were old line Whigs, one was a Democrat. The Whigs thought I might be in better business than stopping school to hear political speeches, while the Democrat thought it no sin if I did. Mr. Cartwright was a splendid man to convert sinners, and he did convert Peter Cartwright. After Mr. Lincoln came, and I made application for a second time to dismiss school for the afternoon. The two Whigs now thought it proper to hear a Whig address, and the Democrat seconded. Mr. Lincoln's speech was of the old-fashioned stump type. He had something to say about the Mexican war, a good deal to say about protective tariff, and the right of congress to make appropriations for internal improvements. The question of internal improvements has been settled by congressional action, but the doctrine of protective tariff and civil war is still here with us.

My first vote was at this election and for Abraham Lincoln.

The constitution of 1848 remodeled our supreme court so that, instead of meeting at one place, they met in each meeting one station at Mt. Pulaski, one at Springfield, and one at Ottawa. Sessions were held at the old court house. Mr. Lincoln came every session, and I always saw him. The reason was, I was clerk in the circuit clerk's office. After having dispatched the business upstairs it was the habit



THE OLD GEIGER HOUSE
Where Stephen A. Douglas was Entertained during the Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

of men to come to the office to sit around and tell stories, and it was there I first heard Mr. Lincoln tell some of his inimitable stories. He had a wonderful fund of them, and they seemed to come as natural as water falling over a precipice. He seemed to see his stories for the purpose of illustrating cases, and it was said he used them with as much effect in the trial of cases as lawyers used the regularly declined arguments of supreme court. I thought then, and have thought, that they were not actual events, that he made them up out of his own recollections, such as that of Thomas did his attendance in the Senate Letcher and the house of Revolution Gashes. The opinion has some strength that Lincoln was in the habit of telling stories of doubtful propriety. I can say truly that for four or five years in court I never heard him tell anything but what sounded pure and aspired of a great many old people if it were true. I have found a great many who would say that he did so, but never saw a man in the bench who told them.

The next time I saw Mr. Lincoln was in 1854. I went down to Springfield for the purpose of attending the state fair, which is held in the grounds of the state house at Springfield, and also Stephen Douglas would make a speech that afternoon in the representative hall. After talking about one and one-half hours he closed his speech, and I thought that was the end of it, when suddenly called for Lincoln, and he arose and made answer to Mr. Douglas in a speech of about one hour or more in length. It was then and there that Mr. Lincoln commenced his war upon Douglas.

The next time I saw Lincoln was in 1858 at Bloomington, at a convention held for the purpose of organizing the Republican party and making a platform for the forthcoming presidential election. There were delegates from all parts of the state, composed of the leading men from the old Whig party, he held to visit him. One day he came

After the convention had settled Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Herndon, we went to the house of Mr. Dubois, where a number of gentlemen were assembled, among whom was Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Dubois was a man who would be considered a big chief in any society. If I do not know that Mr. Bates was the leader of the St. Louis bar, I should have taken him for a college professor, instead of the great lawyer that he was.

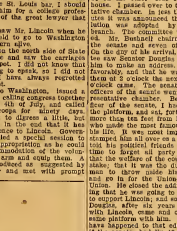
Finally, I saw Mr. Lincoln when he left Springfield to go to Washington to enter upon his duties as president.

I stood upon the south side of State house square and saw the carriages go to the depot. I did not know that he was going to speak, so I did not go down. I have always regretted that I did not.

He went to Washington, passed a long, tiresome railing congress together for the next 4th of July, and called for the usual stump speech of the day. Here I want to digress a little, but you will see in the end that it has a special reference to Lincoln. Some one or Yates called a special session to make such appropriation as he could for the accommodation of the volunteers and to arm and equip them. A bill was introduced as suggested by the governor and met with prompt

LA SALLE STREET BETWEEN MAIN AND MADISON.
From Photograph Taken about the time of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

talked them at dinner at the Chancery house, and it so happened that Mr. Bush sat and I sat at the table immediately adjoining. Where we could see them. Mr. Lincoln sat at the head of the table. And his associates were Mr. Chase, secretary of the treasury; Mr. Cameron, secretary of war; Gideon Welle, Montgomery Blair, and, at the foot of the table, Mr. Bates. Mr. Seward was not present, but I had seen him and heard him make a speech at Chicago. I saw all of the cabinet there except Seward, and Lincoln after all their kind. The men, as I remember, almost attracted my attention was Mr. Chase, a rather large, dignified, fine looking man, who looked as though



he said, "Get a piece of paper and I will tell you what I want." I got the paper, and Mr. Bushnell dictated the famous joint resolution calling upon Senator Douglas to address the Illinois legislature. I said, "Why do you not ask Senator Trumbull to be the orator?" Mr. Bushnell said, "I do not care about Trumbull. He is all right. What we want to know is what Douglas thinks." He said, "We do not want to carry the bill through as a party measure, but want it to appear that it is to near unanimous as possible." I made a copy before I went to bed. In the morning I gave the original to Mr. Bushnell and saved the copy. In the morning Mr. Bushnell arose in the senate chamber and said he desired to offer a resolution. The presiding officer asked what should be done with the resolution. Mr. Bushnell replied that it be adopted. It was adopted by twenty-five votes or more, and I had a great feeling of joy to see what the effect would be on the people of the state. I went home. I passed over to the representative chamber, in less than ten minutes it was announced that the resolution was adopted by the other branch. The committee was appointed. Mr. Bushnell chairman, five or six democrats and three of the Whigs. On the day of his arrival, the committee saw Senator Douglas and ordered him to make an address. He replied that he would be ready to address them at 2 o'clock the next day. Two o'clock came. The senators and the officers of the senate went to the representative chamber. Being an officer of the senate, I had a seat on the platform, and was fortunately one of those who sat near Mr. Douglas, so that I had a very advantageous speech of his life. It was most impressive and most masterly. I remember that he said to his friends that they must not come to forget all party considerations. They must remember that the state was in danger, and the duty of every man was to rally to the support of the government and not with prompt

RESIDENCE OF HON. JOSEPH O. GLOVER
Where Abraham Lincoln was Entertained during the Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

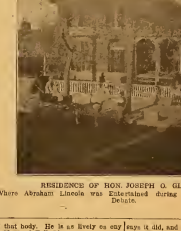
response. The Republicans had two-thirds majority in both houses, but did not like to force it because it was likely to meet with opposition. All members of congress were present except Senator Douglas and John A. Logan. The legislature would meet from day to day and adjourn, determine in the end to pass the bill. It was announced that Senator Douglas would address the house at two. Some time in the middle of the afternoon I was called upon to send a telegram to Mrs. Douglas, and light the gas. I replied, "Wash, get up and light your own gas." The command came again. I thought it was a matter of discretion to obey. I asked what he wanted.

SOME YOUNG OLD TIMERS.

Who Are Numbered Among the Survivors of Original Debate.

Elsewhere is to be found a list of the living survivors of the audience who heard the original debate between Lincoln and Douglas. It is a long list and yet it is by no means complete. Nor must it be supposed that the persons whose names appear in the half century ago all these survivors are old and decrepit. Far from it.

For instance the name of Morris Lewis is included in that list. He was in as young and sprightly as a colt. He has served as chairman of the county board and is still a member



of that body. He is as lively as any resident of Full River.

He was a fine artificial debater, all right, all right. But he came carefully crafted in the school of logic. He belongs now among the old at the time. Another of those young men who came to William J. Graham, our well known Bandana man. He was another one of the original debaters—personally conducted there by those of his own party.

The fact is no one has to be very old to have been here in 1858.

WARMED UP AFTER SPEECH.

Then Lincoln's Friends Became Enthusiastic.

Mr. William M. Kline, brother of the late Capt. Frank O. King, a former resident of Ottawa, now living in Oriental, Neb., writes: "I was present at the Lincoln-Douglas debate. It was a beautiful day. Mr. Douglas got off the train at the back door which went of Ottawa and rode in an open carriage, a long procession following. They marched once around the square, Douglas standing in the carriage, with his hat in hand, bowing to the right and left as he passed. It was a great crowd. The Republicans were not as demonstrative until after Lincoln's speech."

OLD TIME STORIES OF THE OLD DAYS

WHAT THOSE WHO WERE HERE THEN HAVE TO SAY.

STORY OF THE BARBECUE

Seems to Have Many Versions in the Memories of the Old Residents of This Section.

Mrs. Orilla Beers, 511 State street, one of the oldest settlers of South Ottawa, was at the debate. She does not remember where the speakers stand was, but thinks it was south of the court house. Mrs. Beers will be 82 years old next month. She came to Ottawa from Scotland in November, 1850.

Mrs. Elizabeth Collis, South Ottawa, lived in the town of Freedom fifty years ago and came to Ottawa to attend the debate with about twenty young people. She went to the old Ottawa house for dinner, but the crowd there was the larger part of it.

William Lathrop writes from Lowell as follows: "I was one of the number that attended the debate. Saw Lincoln elevated to the shoulders of the men who carried him off. I remember well how they both looked and what they said." His address is Tonica, R. F. D. 18.

Mrs. Anna Bye, Freedom township, attended the debate and thinks the stand was a little north and west of the soldiers' monument. She would like to attend the anniversary on Friday, but cannot on account of sickness. She wants a souvenir badge. Her address is route 42, box 46. Her husband was in the city on that day but did not hear the speeches.

A. J. Phillips of Wedron, Bureau county, heard the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Ottawa.

Mrs. John Neary, West Ottawa, was in Ottawa on the 28th of August and remembers and cooked the dinner eaten by Stephen A. Douglas and a great many of the prominent men that year.

Mrs. A. M. Page, of Geneva, was present at the debate, but does not remember if the ox was cooked at that time. She says the stand stood a little to the southwest of the center of the square. She was a little girl at the time. She says the ox was cooked at Lee & Sallie and Lafayette streets. Mrs. Page's husband, who was also present, is still living and resides in Ottawa.

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ILLINI CHAPTER OF THE D. A. R.

PROMINENT IN MARKING SPOT OF DEBATE.

And Caused the Removal to the Spot Where It Was Unveiled Today—Have Done a Noble Work.

This morning the place where Lincoln and Douglas held the first of their great debates was permanently marked, by a monument that is appropriate, and of befitting dignity for enduring lasts, and closing bar received with forty-six members.

The Illini chapter now numbers ninety-four members.

It will thus be seen that this splendid organization has done much good work. When last winter it was announced that the semi-centennial of the great debate was to be held here with great public doings they were enthusiastic. They were pleased to permanently mark the spot in a suitable and fitting manner. And they have more than made good. On the twelfth of last April the ladies located on Mr. Thomas Bodder on Napper creek on the farm of Hiram Bodder, who sold to John Archbold, and by virtue of their energy the task of moving it would be a impossible one. But nothing is impossible for Ottawa women to accomplish.

Fred Scherer, an Ottawa man who can move anything, was given the contract of moving the boulder to the city. It had to be lifted from its bed across the side of the creek, carried around the end of a swamp, then up a steep hill to the side of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. All

MRS. B. F. LINCOLN
Regent Illini Chapter, D. A. R.

this great occasion. For the successful carrying out of this portion of today's plans the city and the state are under a debt of everlasting obligation to the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Although the national board of Washington, D. C., at the suggestion of the state regent of Illinois, Mrs. Samuel P. Kerbod—appointed Mrs. Phebe A. Sherwood regent, January 9, 1895, it was not until the following year that a permanent organization was effected. During that time Mrs. Sherwood, through untiring energy and patriotic effort, so successfully interested the ladies of Ottawa and Illini, in the activity of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that the Illini chapter was formally organized May 4, 1896, with thirteen members, and for each one of the original Kaskaskia Genevieve Everett H. Butterfield, Emma Corry Crumpton, Estie A. Dyer, Clarence Griffin, William W. Nash, William P. Parker, Emma W. Pettit, Phebe A. Sherwood, R. H. Trees, Edmund W. Walk, John H. Willard and the Misses Emma and Burie R. King.

Flag day of the year 1902 was celebrated by a banquet at the home of the regent, where with feast, toast and song, the Illinoi chapter was delightfully launched on the high seas of the unrifled sea of its seven years' existence.

April 19, 1897, Lexington day was celebrated by an entertainment given

MRS. PIERRE A. SHERWOOD
First Regent Illini Chapter D. A. R.

at High school hall, on which occasion the chapter inaugurated the custom of awarding an annual medal for the best historical essay by a high school pupil. The medal was the gift of the regent and was presented by Miss Sherwood, upon the colonial costumed, a collection of colonial relics was on the same time exhibited. On Flag day of the same year at the celebrating town of Millington, Ill., the Illini chapter unveiled a handsome monument to the memory of Henry Minear, a Revolutionary soldier. The Minear monument was unveiled by a son of the Revolutionary soldier—the young est of sixteen children. Many of his descendants were present as well as a large gathering of townspeople, all of whom were deeply impressed with the dignity of the ceremony and the eloquence of the addresses made.

October, 1897, Mrs. Sherwood resigned the office of regent, which she had filled with much tact and wisdom, having established the chapter on so this was done without a hitch, and the stone landed in Ottawa on the afternoon of July 12. A month later, on August 12, it was landed to its permanent abiding place in Washington park.

All the questions it had been asked at the stone working establishment at Kirk. The bronze tablet was later provided through the firm of Gaylord & Preisler.

The entire membership of the chapter were enthusiastic in the matter. One of the most enthusiastic was Mrs. Charles W. Irion. She in time past was regent of the local chapter. She is also chairman of the state committee on historic sites. The latter position she has held with credit for the last three years. Mrs. Pearl Stevens Trumbo is another earnest and effective worker in the good cause. The committee that provided the bronze tablet bearing the inscription was headed by Miss Georgia Eichelberger. So far as the honor and glory of the undertaking is concerned there is enough and to spare. Any one connected with the chapter in any capacity is entitled to her share of it.

The present regent of the chapter is Mrs. B. F. Lincoln. To this lady was assigned the duty of presenting the boulder to the city. This she did this morning, and well did she do it.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Today it is my privilege to represent the Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Perhaps many of you may not know what is meant by "The Daughters of the American Revolution." It is a national patriotic society having the following objects:

"(1.) To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of patriotic military soldiers and patriots, and by the promulgation of celebrations of all patriotic occasions.

"(2.) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In presenting to the rightful public opinion, and in affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"(3.) To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, a fervent love of patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing to ourselves and all the blessings of liberty."

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years and who is descended from a woman who assisted by her service, loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of a fully-organized as a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or civil officer, in one of the several colonies or states, or of the United States, or a signer of a pledge that the applicant be acceptable to the society."

Thus it is not a society for ancestral worship, as many would have it. We shall not open today of the work done in "developing an enlightened public opinion and in affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the greatest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens"; but much has been done, especially among the children of foreigners who are flocking to our shores in search of the "blessings of liberty" by placing libraries of historical books, presenting statuettes of our national heroes, by presenting flags, by producing historical plays and providing patriotic lectures by prominent men. In these schools and settlements is having the leaven of the spirit of foreign population. Nor shall we speak of the work done toward promoting the other objects of the society, but we will mention briefly the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments," a very few of which we will mention.

The Daughters have marked with tasteless the graves of many Revolutionary soldiers and patriotic women of the Revolutionary period.

Among the historical spots they are: The site of the first presbyterian church in the United States, No. 1, Cherry street, New York; this is marked by a tablet placed at the site of the approaches of the Brooklyn bridge; the birth place of Admiral Farragut, Lowe's Ferry, Tenn.; the site of many battles of the Revolutionary war, and they have acquired many battlefields and erected historic monuments in memory of the heroes fallen on these fields; and a monument has also been erected in memory of the peace-ship Mayflower.

To the Daughters are due the preservation of Fort Stanwix, N. Y., the last fort over which the American flag was defeated, and many other forts of historic fame. To them are due the preservation of Valley Forge, the restoration of many old cemeteries and tombstones, among the latter the monument of Baron Steuben, Remsen, New York; to them are due the acquisition and restoration of the Nathan Hale school house, New London, Connecticut. This building is in a good state of preservation and is the only

MRS. PEARL S. TRUMBO
Chairman Boulder Committee, Illini Chapter, D. A. R.

edifice of importance that has escaped the ravages of time. Here Nathan Hale taught school. Here he was arrested as a spy, and from here he was taken to the British camp, where he was executed.

The Daughters have erected a magnificent monument to the memory of the makers and savers of the Republic of the United States of America, which will take many years to complete; but that it will be completed, goes without saying as it is under the auspices of the state officials. They hope some day to accomplish the purchase of Harvard Rock and vicinity, have it converted into a state park, and preserved as a monument in memory of Silver La Salle, the first white man to establish a settlement in the State of Illinois, and in memory of the brave, loyal and devoted friends of La Salle.

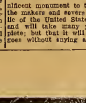
The Decatur Chapter has marked with a boulder establishing a treaty token, the first home of Abraham Lincoln in Illinois, near Macon. This chapter has also begun the restoration of the old Lebanon court house, the first court house in Macon county, which is to be used as a Chautauqua house. Let me say here, had Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, been in existence in 1831, the old La Salle county court house with its many memories and legends would not have been torn down and made way for the new structure, which never would have been placed where it is.

A movement has been created on the site of Fort Armstrong on the Mississippi river, at Rock Island, Lincoln's monument on Campbell's island in company of Lieutenant Campbell and the battle of 1832; the site of all the battles of the Black Hawk war, and many other historical spots in this vicinity are to be marked by the chapters in Rock Island and Moline.

Princess Chapter is about to mark with a boulder placed in their city park, the spot where Lincoln stood while making a speech at a meeting held there.

The Ottawa Chapter is about to place, if it has not already done so, a tablet on the old Oshkosh court house in Jackson Park and also a tablet on the "Driftwood" where Lincoln was ambushed in 1858.

Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized



THE BOULDER IN PLACE
Marking Site of First Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

in which the boy martyr was teaching school when enlisted for the Mexican war. It is used as a Chapter house by the Daughters. Also at Fort Crailo or the Vyle house, on the east bank of the Hudson river across from the city of Albany, this is the "Yankee Doodle" house, and is thought to be the oldest house in America, and here "Yankee Doodle" is supposed to have been composed by the army surgeon, R. Shuckburg. This house is replete with memories of the Revolutionary war. To them are due the acquisition and restoration of many more historical hillsides and the placing of boulders to mark many historical spots. Some of these boulders

THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE
OF THE FIRST
LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE
HELD AUGUST 21ST, 1858.
ERECTED BY ILLINI CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OTTAWA, ILLINOIS,
AUGUST 21ST, 1908.

BRONZE TABLET
Placed on Boulder Marking Site of First Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We will mention a few things done recently in our own state by the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have always contributed generously to Memorial Hall and will continue to do so until it is completed. Through their efforts, the state has purchased old Fort Massac on the outskirts of Metropolis and made it into a state park, called Fort Massac Park. These grounds have been beautified, and here the Daughters of the American Revolution have erected a fine monument "in memory of George Rogers Clark and his fifty full companions in arms, who, by their enterprise, courage, devotion and sagacity won the Illinois country for the Commonwealth of Virginia and so for the American Union." This shaft stands on a high bluff on the Ohio river and commands a fine view looking across into Kentucky and up and down the river for miles. This is to be unveiled with impressive ceremonies in November by the Daughters of the American

MRS. CHARLES W. IRION
State Vice Regent, D. A. R.

Revolution and the state officials. They are also to accomplish the purchase of Starved Rock and vicinity, have it converted into a state park, and preserved as a monument in memory of Sieur La Salle, the first white man to establish a settlement in the State of Illinois, and in memory of the brave, loyal and devoted friends of La Salle.

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Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized

OLD TIMERS TELL

Of Things They Saw Here on August 21, 1858.

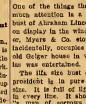
Noah Brutch, of Peabody, Kan., writes as follows: My recollection is that the day broke cloudy and cool, but the sun soon broke through the clouds and by 9 o'clock it was a little southeast of the center of the park. I will say, I was there at the building of both speeches. I was close up to the stand, so I heard every word that was spoken. When the great debate was over, each party picked up their champion on their shoulders of the platform. Douglas was carried only a short distance, when he began to struggle and say, "Let me down, let me down."

George Kain, Sr., and his wife, of Dayton township, were resident of Ottawa in 1858, and attended the Lincoln-Douglas debate. He reports that as near as he can recall the platform upon which the speakers stood was in the northwest corner of the park. He was twenty-four years old at that time.

W. R. Clayton writes from Grand Junction, Mich., that he will return to Ottawa in time to attend the anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate. He attended the debate fifty years ago.

Mrs John Richdron, writing from Echo City, Idaho, says: "I remember distinctly of being at the Lincoln-Douglas debate. My father, William H. Brown, drove a four-horse team in the procession. I was one in the load and during the debate stood close to the platform in front of the speakers stand, near the south center of the park, facing towards the Clifton hotel. The report that is set that my husband, John Richdron, was one of the men who helped pull off Douglas' shirt is not true, although he was at the debate and often repeats some parts of the debate he remembers."

S. J. Pickerman writes as follows from Sandwich, Ill.: "I was present at the debate between Lincoln and Douglas. My position was on the northeast corner of the platform; I think Mr. Smith gives the correct location of the platform. I was in the Wigwam in Chicago when the vote was nominated. I was also in the court house when a stillson used a meeting. I was not far away when Wayne Hall was rescued from the United States marshal. The year the canal opened I lived with Alex Mc Gill. It was then the custom to pay half cash and half merchandise for wheat. Mr. McGill did a mercantile business on the old Jerry Wood corner north of the court house. A part of my duties was to go to the canal and buy produce, and as I was only nine years old I purchased the first load of wheat in Ottawa. It was my all cash was paid."



MISS GEORGIA EICHELBERGER
Chairman Boulder Committee, Illini Chapter, D. A. R.

IS ARTISTIC WORK BY LOCAL ARTIST

A FINE SUIT OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

BY MISS VERA SNOOK

Ottawa Young Lady, Student in the Art Department at Champaign Models a Fine Suit.

The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the debate here today has been made the occasion for many decorative and historical displays by our public spirited citizens.

MRS. CHARLES W. IRION
State Vice Regent, D. A. R.

One of the things that has attracted much attention is a remarkably fine bust of Abraham Lincoln. It has been on display in the window of the Fisher, Myers & Co. store. This store, incidentally, occupies the site of the old Ogler house in which Mr. Douglas was entertained.

The life size bust of the martyred president is in pure white and life size. It is full of life and character in every line. It shows that he was a man of power and accomplished with great ease.

And yet it gives evidence of strength and character in every lineament. It was a great mind that controlled the movements of that great, quaint frame.

Attached to this fine piece of work was a modest little card announcing that it had been modeled by Miss Vera Snook, under the direction of

MISS GEORGIA EICHELBERGER
Chairman Boulder Committee, Illini Chapter, D. A. R.

the instructors in the art department in the University of Illinois, at Champaign. Miss Snook is a remarkably flexible bit of work, and speaks well for the young lady's ability in artistic lines. The young lady is a graduate of the Ottawa high school and gives promise of making a success along the artistic lines of endeavor.

Many old pictures have been brought out of the recent partial haze in the famous old debate. One of these is now in the hands of Mrs. Steven an old time air to it. On the same page of that old photograph album is a photograph of Mrs. Douglas, who accompanied her distinguished husband on most of his journeys during that heated campaign.

THEY WERE ALL HERE FIFTY YEARS AGO

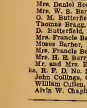
MANY LIVING PEOPLE HEARD ORIGINAL DEBATE.

MANY HAVE COME TODAY

To Attend the Celebration of the Historic Event Which They Attended Half a Century Ago.

To the youngsters in the big crowd in Ottawa today fifty years seems like a long, long time. But there are many old residents to whom it seems but a comparatively short time since the two giants of debate struggled here in Ottawa. These survivors of the original debate in Ottawa are now scattered from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulf. The programme for the celebration of the day has brought out the names and recollections of many, but even now the list is not complete. Of those named below many are now participating in the festivities of the semi-centennial celebration. Among the names of survivors of the original debate that have been collected are the following:

Rev. Julius C. Armstrong, Chicago.
J. Q. Adams, Marseilles.
Philip Alt, Ottawa.
Mrs. Philip Alt, Ottawa.
Thomas Allen, Morris.
A. Alschuler, Ottawa.
Mrs. Christina Ackerman, Ottawa.
L. H. Ammons, Streator.
E. W. Adelman, room 1001, 160 Washington street Chicago.
J. W. Aiken, Ottawa.
John C. Ames, Streator.
Mrs. Thomas Abbotts, Crescent.
L. A. Averill, Sheridan.
Thomas Ackerman, Ottawa.
Thomas Brennan, Ottawa.
Bernard Brennan, Ottawa.
S. K. Brown, Ottawa.
Mrs. R. K. Brown, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Brown, Byron.
Mortimer Beall, Ottawa.
Albert Davis, Marseilles.
Mrs. E. L. Boyd, Marseilles, R. F. D. 2.
A. C. Baldwin, Deer Park.
Mrs. C. K. Bennett, Cohasset, Mass.
Mrs. Bentley, Marseilles.
Elton Brumbach, Marseilles.
P. A. Butterfield, Marseilles.
J. L. Barker, Marseilles.
David Brumbach, Illinois, ill.
C. H. Brith, Campbell, Minn.
Mrs. Hannah D. Butterfield, Marseilles.
Daniel Beach Sr., Ottawa.
Mrs. Daniel Beach, Ottawa.
Mrs. W. S. Bernard, Ottawa.
G. M. Butterfield, Ottawa.
Thomas Stap, Ottawa.
D. Butterfield, Marseilles.
Mrs. Francis Beach, Ottawa.
Moses Barber, Sheridan.
Mrs. Francis Bower, Sheridan.
Mrs. H. S. Berry, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Bullock, Minooka, R. F. D. No. 2.
John Collins, Ottawa.
William Cullen, Ottawa.
Alvin W. Chapin, Utica, R. F. D. 35.



J. M'CAN DAVIS
of the Chicago Bar, Lincoln Man Who Is to Speak.

Mrs. A. W. Chaijn, Utica, R. F. D. 35.
Mrs. G. W. Campbell, 95 S. Penn St., Wheeling, W. Va.
J. D. Cummins, Ottawa.
Mrs. D. M. Conard, Marseilles.
T. D. Cullis, Ottawa.
J. J. Cowan, Webster, S. Dak.
W. H. Cheney, Bismarck.
George Campbell, Marseilles.
J. H. Cullis, Ottawa.
D. S. Carmony, Streator.
Thomas Cullis, Streator.
W. W. Calkins, Serena, Cook Co.
L. A. Curtiss, Chicago.
Geo. L. Clark, Marseilles.
D. P. Cameron, First National Bank building Chicago.
Hugh Colwell, Ottawa.
Capt. W. H. Collins, Gubser.
Gustavus W. Prendergast, Chicago.
John D. Clark, 1370 W. Madison st., Chicago.
Laurens Cunningham, Ottawa.
Mrs. Dudley, Marseilles.
Frank Dudley, Ottawa.
S. D. Dunavan, Leland, R. F. D.
Wm. L. D. Dunavan, Leland, R. F. D.
Patrick Donavan, Seneca.
Mrs. Patrick Donavan, Seneca.
William Dockley, Seneca.
Daniel Dorrie, Dorrie.
Garret De Long, Newton, Kas.
Elias Dimmick, Dimmick.
Mrs. C. Daley, Marseilles.
Mrs. M. E. Dickerson, Grand Rapids township.
Chris. Danielson, Sheridan.
Matthew Donahue, Ottawa, R. F. D. 26.
Mrs. Rachel De Bolt, Ottawa R. F. D. 26.
John K. Ehly, Mazon, ill.
J. C. Elwood, Ottawa.
B. D. Gray, La Salle.
J. R. Galloway, Marseilles.
W. W. Gannon, Streator.
Clarence Gibson, Comstock, Neb., R. F. D. 8.
Mrs. Martha Green, Arkansas City, Kansas.
Mrs. Garwood, Waterman.
S. L. Glover, Streator.
Lincoln C. Grogon, Ensor.
Lincoln Green, Marseilles.
Jesse Green, Ottawa.
John Green, Ottawa.
Mrs. James Green, Marseilles.
A. S. Gum, Marseilles.
Mrs. T. Gardner, Marseilles.
Mrs. S. A. Graves, Ottawa.
G. W. Gibson, Rutland township.
H. L. Hancock, Ottawa.
John Hulford, Ottawa.
Charles Huston, Columbia, Ohio.
Mrs. Sarah Howe, Ottawa.
G. B. Hess, Ottawa.
A. M. Hurlin, Seneca.
William Hayne, Ottawa.
Nelson J. Hambach, Streator.
Mrs. N. J. Hornbeck, Streator.
Isaac Hungerman, Leland.
John W. Horner, Ottawa.
Gerrit H. Hall, Ottawa.
C. O. Holland, 6119 Gerion street, Oakland.
Mrs. Sarah G. Holdridge, Grove Park, Florida.
Henry Hoffman, Ottawa.
Mrs. Pamela Hall, Ottawa.
Mrs. Robert Hora, La Salle.
Mrs. R. H. Hollis, Ottawa.
A. J. Hutchinson, La Salle.
Gottlieb Haake, La Salle.
Mrs. Christina Hoffman, Ottawa.
Mrs. C. E. Hilliard, Ottawa.
H. Hawley, Tonica.
John Harkins, Tonica.
Helen Clark Howsley, Petosky, Mich.
Anson Hawley, Tonica.
Mrs. Frances Hoffman, Britt, Iowa, (nee J. A. Carton).
Hon. George Ingersoll, Ottawa.
H. W. Jones, Ottawa.
Mrs. J. Jennings, Ottawa.
Wm. Jones, Ottawa.
Tevis Johnson, Ottawa.
Ralph Kolath, Seneca.
Mrs. Sarah Kingsley, Andover, Ohio.
Mrs. T. S. Keeling, Ottawa.
Mrs. Pascle C. King, Ottawa.
Martin Kelin, Ottawa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Krieger, Ottawa.
S. E. King, Ottawa.
C. H. Kalckerbocker, Marseilles.
Thomas Leland, Ottawa.
W. R. Lewis Grand Ridge.
W. D. Lloyd, Morris.
H. B. Leeper, Princeton.
James Lacny, Seneca.
Mrs. S. A. Larkin, Streator.
John Lovell, Ottawa.
Mrs. S. B. Lewis, Sr., Ottawa.
Mrs. S. B. Lewis, Ottawa.
J. F. Lindel, Columbus, Ohio.
Marcus Lindel, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Mrs. Solomon Loy, Ottawa.
James Lafferty, Ottawa.
Thomas McCormick, Ottawa.
Chas. J. Metzger, Ottawa.
Dr. S. G. Miller, Peoria.
H. J. Mosier, Ottawa.
George Marsh, Washington, D. C.
Sherman McQueen, Streator.
W. N. McLaughlin, Granville.
John Mahaffy, Seneca.
Patrick Mader, Seneca.
C. H. McKeever, Marseilles.
W. N. Morrow, Sr., Peru.
James McKeel, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary H. Mc Cann, Ottawa.
James Morrison, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mahal McIlvoy, Streator.
Mr. and Mrs. John Mackey, Streator.
Reynard Nieman, Utica.
A. B. Moon, Streator.
Samuel Morrison, Cornell.
Mrs. C. A. McFarland, Dwight.
Charles McAfee, Chicago.
Henry Mayo, Ottawa.
F. H. McCormick, Ottawa.
Richard McCormick, Marseilles.
Thomas P. Maher, Ottawa.
William McCabe, Ottawa.
Peter Mueller, Ottawa.
D. R. Murphy, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Murphy, Ottawa.
John F. Nash, Ottawa.
Mrs. H. B. Norton, Seneca.
Mrs. Fred Nuttrel, Streator.
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J. A. Nicholson, Marseilles.
Mrs. Jane Nicholson, Marseilles.
E. F. Nye, Marseilles.
William Osman, Seneca.
Mrs. J. H. Olson, Kingston.
S. W. Porter, Ottawa.
George B. Putney, Ottawa.
Joshua Pusey, Ottawa.
G. E. Peckham, Ottawa.
Mrs. G. E. Peckham, Ottawa.
J. L. Pierce, Ottawa.
Mrs. J. L. Pierce, Ottawa.
T. H. Perrin, Ottawa.
J. H. Pickens, Ottawa.
Mrs. J. H. Pickens, Ottawa.
Frank Pickens, Ottawa.
Mrs. Amelia A. Plank, Seneca.
Mrs. Adda Porter, Marseilles.
Mrs. A. Pollock, Marseilles.
Mrs. S. B. Parr, Ottawa.
Mrs. Lydia Parr, Ottawa.
Mrs. Phinea, Streator.
Samuel Pollock, Ottawa.
Mrs. Sarah Parkes, Ottawa.
F. A. Reed, Ottawa.
Mrs. F. A. Reed, Ottawa.
Daniel Reitz, Ottawa.
Oliver Reeder, Streator, R. F. D. 6.
George Renne, Grundy county.
C. M. Reigh, Seneca.
Mrs. Isaac Ryall, Marseilles.
S. M. Reeve, R. F. D. 39, Chicago.
Michael Riordon, Ottawa.
Mrs. Robison (nee O. B. Hess), Ottawa.

James C. Reynolds, Utica.
W. S. Rockwood, Sheridan.
Mrs. O. F. Rollhott, Ottawa.
Henry Rollhton, Ottawa.
Mrs. J. E. Stanch, Ottawa.
John Snoop, Ottawa.
John Stout, Ottawa.
W. K. Stewart, Ottawa.
Mrs. Catharine Schiel.
B. H. Stumph, Ottawa.
J. H. Shay, Streator.
J. N. Shiner, Ottawa.
Chas. F. Shiltz, Ottawa.
Mrs. D. B. Snow, Ottawa.
C. C. Strode, Ottawa.
George D. Shaver, Ottawa.
Thos. M. Smith, Seneca.
E. S. Singer, Ottawa.
R. C. Sandbeck, Grand Ridge.
Mrs. B. C. Sandbeck, Grand Ridge.
John C. Stuart, Ottawa.
James W. Steverson, Otter Creek.
Mrs. C. A. Stannis, Ottawa.
Mrs. Sarah Shaver, Seneca.
Mrs. Mary A. Siefert, Ottawa.
R. S. Shirley, Streator.
Mrs. Sarah Shirley, Streator.
C. S. Sullivan, Freedom.
Walter Sinclair, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Schorr, Ottawa.
Jacob Schmidt, Ottawa.
L. M. Sawyer, Evanston.
Perley Stebbins, Marseilles.
Fred Schaulin, Mazon.
C. H. N. Thomas, Seneca.
S. S. Trowbridge, Minooka.
Wallace Teggin, Tonica.
S. S. Thompson, Marseilles.
A. J. Thurber, Marseilles.
W. B. Titus, Ottawa.
Mrs. W. B. Titus, Ottawa.
E. P. Tilton, Marseilles.
Miles Thompson, Ottawa.
Philander Talbot, Ottawa.
Borge Thompson, Sheridan.
E. G. Thompson, Spring Valley.
Alexander Vaughn, Seneca.
M. J. Trudo, Brookfield township.
Frank Warner, 726 Washington avenue, Wilmette.
Peter Wyman, Ottawa.
Nancy Wyman, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Wyman, Ottawa.
Mrs. A. V. Wyerman, Seneca.
Mrs. Ann Wyman, Ottawa.
John B. Wells, Marseilles.
O. D. Walbridge, Marseilles.
H. J. Weller, La Salle.
Mrs. Rose Barton, Ottawa.
A. B. Sech, Ottawa.
Elijah Baldwin, Tonica.
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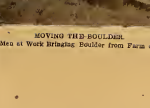
Mrs. Ann Wyman, Ottawa.
John B. Wells, Marseilles.
O. D. Walbridge, Marseilles.
H. J. Weller, La Salle.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Blackman, Morris.
Mrs. Bricker, Ottawa.
Mrs. Hall, Ottawa.
Ransom Bullock, Tonica.
John Gates, Ottawa.
Mr. Frank Sanders, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carton, Britt, Iowa.
Jackson Chamberlin, Tonica.
Carlos Clark, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. W. D. Clark, Chicago.
W. R. Clayton, Ottawa.
Mr. James Collin, Leeland.
Henry Crobeint, East St. Louis.
Mr. Curtis, Cotton, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Davis, Meridota.
Mrs. A. J. Dimmick, Grand Ridge.
S. J. Dickerman, Sandwich.



MOVING THE BOULDER.
Scharer Bros.' Men at Work Bringing Boulder from Farm of Most Trumbo.

Christian Waller, Ottawa.
Matthew White, Ottawa.
Edward White, Ottawa.
John White, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Upton Walle, Marseilles.
Philip Watts, Ottawa.
Mrs. Silas Wilson, Ottawa.
Mrs. Joseph Watts, Ottawa.
Mrs. Wyatt, Ottawa.
W. A. Wiggins, Chicago.
Leonard Wilson, Grand Ridge.
D. Hollendine, Marseilles.
J. W. Horner, Otter Creek.
C. H. Ammons, Streator.
Mr. J. C. Bruner, Bucley.
Mrs. J. C. Bruner, Bucley.
Mrs. D. Butterfield, Marseilles.
Mr. W. S. Bruner, Ottawa, Cal.
Mrs. W. B. Chapman, Pasadena, Cal.
Orlando Cisco, Ottawa.
Geo. L. Clark, Marseilles.
John G. Carlson, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Drew, Ottawa.
Mrs. D. B. Esmond, Utica.
John Fribb, Ottawa.
Mrs. A. G. Gilday, Marseilles
G. W. Gibson, Rutland.
Asa Graham, Marseilles.
Samuel Graves, Utica.
Mrs. Greenleaf, Paterman.
W. H. Goebelbecker, Streator.
Mrs. Mary L. Reed, Ohio.
L. B. Hickok, Mendota.
Mrs Sarah Howe, Ottawa.
Chas. Huston, Columbia, Ohio.
Mrs. W. F. Jessup, Ottawa.
Miss Anne Jones, Ottawa.
Mrs. Kuin, Ottawa.
Mr. A. D. Kistler, Ottawa.
Mrs. Hinchcliff Bennett, Ave. 608 8th avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Marks, Washington, D. C.
Patrick Meagher, Ottawa.
John McCarthy, Ottawa, ill.
N. McLaughlin, Granville.
Mrs. J. H. Olcis, Kempton, ill.
Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, North Lake St., Aurora.
S. T. Osgood, Marseilles.
Mrs. Lucinda Lee, Cave Above, Chicago.
Mrs. Lucinda Plank, Seneca.
Isaac Diamond, Ottawa.
David Reid, Ottawa.
Henry Robinson, Ottawa.
L. S. Stanyon, Freedom.
Mrs. Sarah Shever, Seneca.
Mrs. Oscar A. Sefert, Ottawa.
T. J. Stodd, Marseilles.
Mrs. Sarah Smith, Verona.
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Snedeker, Grand Ridge.
Mrs. C. L. Stannis, Ottawa.
R. S. Stanley, Streator.
H. Tallman, Streator.
Mrs. Margaret Thomas, Brookfield township.
Wm. Trabing, Ottawa.
Mrs. Christina Walter, Ottawa.
Mrs. Joseph Watts, Ottawa.
Capt. Wm. Armstrong, Pueblo, Col.
Mrs. Rebecca Aten, Utica, R. F. D.
Jos. Armstrong, Sheridan.
M. Barnes, 3156 Union Avenue, Chicago.
Jos. Pellows, Ottawa.
John Pauling, Sr., Ottawa.
Jas. Finley, Sr., Utica.
Mrs. R. D. Sage, Brookfield Twp., Seneca.
John Galvin, Putnam.
Peter Fuller, 462 Adams St., Seneca.
J. B. Read, Grand Ridge.
W. W. Read, Grand Ridge.
Oscar L. Robinson, Meadota.
Mrs. A. M. Hoffman, Ottawa.
Mrs. Thos. McDermott, Ottawa.
Fleny Monroe, Ottawa.
Oscar Milliken, Mendota.
C. M. Miller, 64 Cleveland St., Cohoes, Ohio.
J. A. Mills, Ottawa.
J. W. Nattinger, Prairieville, Cal.
Gen. F. Roberts, Ottawa.
C. Elmer Smith, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. Wm. Sinnott, Ottawa.
Dr. J. V. Strawn, Elk City, Neb.
J. S. Strawn, Wheaton.
Joel Strawn, Forrest.
Mrs. Jake Strawn, Ottawa.
Mrs. Nathan Smith, 110 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y.
Edwards Skinner, Ottawa.
Dan Sheehan, Ottawa.
Matthew Sowa, Deer City.
Barnet Swaney, Tonica.
John Stewart, McNabb.
Mrs. J. D. Vette, 463 Winthrop Ave., Chicago.
Mr. John F. Vette, 428 Winthrop Ave., Chicago.
Mrs. Webber, Wenona.
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Welsh, Chittenworth.
Mrs. Adella Ward.
Mrs. Henry Wallace, Mazon.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilcox, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, Ottawa.
Mrs. Lydie Wing, Grand Ridge.
Freedom J. Wheeler, Ottawa.
Mrs. C. T. Wythe, Denver, Col.
Mr. J. N. Wood, Studio, La Angeles.
John J. Murphy, New York.
James Murphy, Ottawa.
S. P. Nicholson, Ottawa.
H. R. Bonnell, Bayville.
Elmer Ellis, Kendrick.
D. S. Beal, Ottawa.
James Dye Preston.
Frank Beguin, LeMars, Iowa.
Nick Kaak, Peabody, Kan.
J. L. Carter, Grand Ridge.
Mrs. M. E. Cole, Ottawa.
Mrs. E. Cole, Ottawa.
James C. Thompson.
Mrs. J. Cooley, Ottawa.
Mrs. G. W. Severns, Mendota.
Al Porter, Denver, Col.
Daniel Harney, Ottawa.
John S. Hart, Mobile.
Wm. Hinsbie, Morris.
Mrs. Elizabeth Babbit, Sheridan.
Mrs. Ellen Ingles, Sheridan.
Andy W. Mers, Ottawa.
Mrs. Kate Miller, Ottawa.
August N. Furrer, Ottawa.
T. R. Phillips, Walnut.
Mrs. J. A. Powell, Mendota.
Mrs. Sophronia Powell, Mendota.
Wm. O'Conner, Walnut Twp.
Mrs. Ryan, Rhuman.
Mrs. J. Tyndall, Prairieville.
J. L. Patterson, Verona.
W. D. Hall, Ottawa.
Julius Wilson, Walnut Twp.
L. S. Sampson, Streator.
Mrs. Bridget Armstrong, Ottawa.
Mrs. Sutzstiel Bush, Utica.
Samuel Bradley, Ottawa.
J. L. Carpenter, Ottawa.
Mrs. J. Orville, Ottawa.
Miss Mary E. Collins, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. Mc Dary, Ottawa.
Wm. Dunn, Ottawa.
Chas. Ferguson, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Finn, Estville.
John Fenton, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary C. Fox, Ottawa.
Mrs. Jas. Gulvin, Ottawa.
A. C. Gallower, Marseilles.
Mrs. C. B. Hess, Ottawa.
Mrs. Cox Harvard, Ottawa.
Mrs. Charles Harvard, Ottawa.
S. J. Hagin, Redlands, Cal.
Mrs. Hagin, Redlands, Cal.
Mrs. Ellen Hanlon, 446 West Lake Street, Chicago.
Mrs. A. M. Hoaire, Oneida, Neb.
John W. Kelley, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore, Ottawa.
Mrs. E. L. Moore, Grand Rapids.
David Semple, Ottawa.
David Semple, Kankakee.
Miss Shirley Nattinger, Ottawa.
Miss Mary Nattinger, Ottawa.
John B. Salzman, Ottawa.
E. H. Strait, Ottawa.
Miss Lydie Stevens, Ottawa.
Miss Zetta Stevens, Ottawa.
Fred Slabberger, Lostant.
John Smith, Otter Twp.
Mrs. Anna Stevens, Ottawa.
Mrs. M. J. Streeter, Jop Jose, Cal.
Henry Stout, Marseilles.
Mrs. N. Stout, Marseilles.
Mr. T. Turner, Utica, R. F. D. 68.
Elmo Tyler, Ottawa, R. F. D. 6.
Mrs. Sarah Wright, Ottawa.
W. P. Warren, Ottawa.
S. B. Harley, Ottawa.
Mrs. Katherine Heidenrich, Ottawa.
Hesse Mandy, Ottawa.
Patrick Healey, La Salle.
J. M. Howe, Seneca.
Mrs. E. R. Butterfield, Seneca.
Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Harvey.
Wm. Green, Arkansas City, Kan.
Edward Green, Arkansas City, Kan.
Mrs. Catherine Glendon, Ottawa.
Henry A. Jackson, Ottawa.
Mrs. S. A. Priester, Ottawa.
Mrs. Hildreth Long, South Ottawa.
Mat Kelo, Ottawa.
Rev. A. Hadley, Marseilles.
J. W. Ebersol, Palm, 156 N. P. D., Chicago.
Mrs. Sarah Ingersoll, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Ingersoll, Ottawa.
J. T. Ford, Marseilles.
Capt. G. W. Fuchs, Ottawa.
Joseph Fenwick, Ottawa.
A. H. Fuller, Ottawa.
F. L. Fiske, Ottawa.
Platt Ford, Tonkin.
O. L. Fuss, 6404 Monroe street, Chicago.
Alexander Forbes, Henry.
James H. Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis.
Amos Foster, Belchertown, Mass.
John Fuhr, Dayton.
Joseph Fenwick, Ottawa.
Nathan Fleming, Marseilles.
Frank Fleming, Ottawa.
Mrs. Nathan Fleming, Marseilles.
C. T. Fuss, Marseilles.
James Furlong, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Gavin, Ottawa.
C. C. Glover, Ottawa.
W. T. Glover, Ottawa, Ill. Unity building, Chicago.
W. H. Gross, Tonica.
J. M. Carlson, Ottawa.
Ernest Glenn, Sr., Ottawa.
Mrs. Groesbeck, Ottawa.
John H. Glenn, Ottawa.
Thos. G. Gibson.
Mrs. T. C. Gibson, Ottawa.
Wm. Lathrop, Tonica, R. F. D. 15.
Mrs. M. E. Collins, Wallace Twp.
Mrs. Sarah Neff, Ottawa.
Mrs. E. Neff, Ottawa.
Mrs. A. Lathrop, R. F. D. 15.
Mr. S. J. Dickerman, Grand Rapids.
Mrs. W. A. Dickerman, Grand Rapids.
Mrs. A. M. Hoyes, 2129 West street, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. G. W. Fuchs, Madison street, Ottawa.
Cyrus Garver, 5638 Kimbark Ave., Chicago.
Mrs. Chas. Auld, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Breese, Dayton.
Mrs. Breese, 4577 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Mr. W. D. Browns, 7236 Harvard Ave., Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Read, Ottawa.

JAMES P. FARRELL
Mayor of Ottawa.

WAS AN OX ROASTED OR WAS NO OX ROASTED

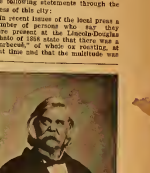
ON THE DAY OF THE ORIGINAL DEBATE WHEN HELD HERE.

WAS THERE A BARBECUE

One of the Historical Questions Raised by the Preparations for the Celebration Going on Here Today.

Growing out of the celebration that is being held here today a number of historical questions have been raised. The one concerning the "ox-roast" has been widely discussed over. Was there or was there not a barbecue held here fifty years ago today? In this connection C. C. Glover makes the following statements through the press of the city:

In recent issues of the local press a number of persons of whom they were present at the Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858 state that there was a "barbecue," of which ox roasting, at that time and that the multitude was



JULES LUMBARD.
Lincoln's Great Campaign Singer.

fed in this way. There was no such feature in the event we are about to commemorate. There was some political or civic function later when an ox was compelled to be roasted and the oral correspondents have got the two events confused. As old-fashioned "barbecue" implied a generally like those good times, a "barbecue" there was. If I have been correct recently the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 were not the first in the series. The minds of thinking men and women were then deeply stirred by the foreshadow of the great national tragedy to follow to save the Union of the fathers. Their minds were bent on that issue. Slavery, secession and other barbarous forms of sectarianism were not in evidence. There was a mighty import in the mission of the two great statesmen, and our people felt it and came to hear and be heard. Should we not, then, celebrate, or should we commemorate?

C. C. Glover, who was present at the debate, but one was served at another time as a big Democratic meeting.

HER FATHER WAS HERE

And Drove the Great Lincoln in Four-Horse Team.

Mrs. Dr. Burry, of Chicago, is in the city to attend the Lincoln-Douglas celebration. Mrs. Rowland is at the head of the colored department of the United Steel corporation.

She is a daughter of Henry Sherrill. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. On the day of the great debate Sherrill furnished a four-horse team that drove Lincoln from the Rock Island depot to the home of Harvey Glover. He came here from Lisbon to perform that service, and Lincoln was a guest in Glover's home at the old place in Lisbon.

Dedicated to Illini Chapter, D. A. R.

Just fifty years to-day.
Upon this spot amid the throng,
Lincoln and Douglas to debate did pay
A lasting tribute to right and wrong.

This tablet marks this hallowed place,
In honor of the great event,
When those great men stood face to face
And by their eloquence gave vent.

Both for the constortel chair
They were striving at the same;
The Little Giant was seated there—
Lincoln was overlooked fame.

The Ship of State in danger stood,
It must out side but storm the tide,
The sail of war whose angry gusts
would
Did pilot it and safely guide.

This fleeting time shall be no more,
The ballot will be the sword of power,
To generations o'er and o'er,
Of the Lincoln-Douglas debate.

—Mrs. Addie B. Roberts.

Net Their Fruit.

The celebrations of the Lincoln-Douglas debates this year will be in most cases the first of the kind in the respective towns where the great debates took place, except Galesburg, where October 7, the date of the Galesburg debate, has been celebrated on a number of occasions. The fact that Galesburg is a college town probably accounts for the extra attention that town has received in that city.